THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.

JOHN G. COLLINS, Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

SOUTH EASTERN TARIFF ASSOCIATION REPORT.

Deficiency Charge Will not be Eliminated Until Water Works Provide Permanent Night Fireman at Plant —City Council to Take Action.

Following we publish a copy of letter received from the South Eastern Tariff Association:

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 17, 1906.

Mr. A. C. Spiller, Chairman Tallahassee Fire Committee, Tallahassee, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of report of our Inpsector, Mr. Wm. R. Wilson, in regard to the Water Works System of your town. Mr. Wilson states that while relief values have been placed on the pumps and each provided with automatic regulator, still the owners of the Water Works will not agree to keep a fireman on duty during night time, and therefore these fire appliances are of no value.

I, therefore, do not see my way clear to recommend that the 5 per cent. deficiency charge now added to your 2d class basis rate, be eliminated, until the Water Works people see their way clear to provide a permanent fireman.

While it may be true that the fires are banked night and 60 pounds of steam maintained all night and that the fireman lives across the street and has a gong in his house that rings in case of fire; also telephone, owing to the possibility in the event of fire of there being considerable loss of time in getting direct pumping pressure on the system through the failure of one or both of the above appliances, explains my reason for taking this stand in the matter.

I trust you will take this matter up with the Water Works authorities and try, if possible, to influence them to maintain a permanent night fireman.

F. E. MACKNIGHT,
Chief Inspector South Eastern Tariff Association.

Inasmuch as this item means to the city a matter of $600 per year, the city council will take the proper action at their next meeting.

Small Farmers and Poor Farming.

I once made a talk to a meeting of farmers, not a hundred miles from Atlanta. Cotton was then selling at six cents a pound and no prospect for a "rise." Before the opening of the meeting I had a close conversation with a farmer, his son and son-in-law. They admitted that it cost them not less than six cents a pound for every pound of cotton they put on the market. I asked the question: "Why do you continue to grow cotton at a cost of six cents when you have not sufficient reason to believe that it will sell for any more in the market?" The answer from the father was, "We are obligged to grow cotton in order to pay our debts." This suggested the query, "Please tell me how you can pay debts growing cotton at a cost of six cents and selling it at the same figure? Suppose you were about to plant a crop of fifty acres of cotton. You know from your familiarity with the land, gathered from past experience, that it will cost you not less than $500 in labor, fertilizer, wear and tear, etc., to plant and cultivate the land, to gather, bale and market the crop. Your experience also tells you that the fifty acres will produce about fifteen bales of cotton, and the probability is that it will sell for six cents a pound, or about $450 in all—an actual loss of $50 on the crop. How can you pay debts, or even live, on such a basis?" The elder farmer acknowledged the force of the illustration and replied, "Well, what are we to do?" I laughingly replied, "Well, if you cannot produce cotton at a less cost than six and two-third cents a pound when it will sell for only six cents it would be better for you to sit in the chimney corner, smoke 'stingy green' and wear out the seat of your trousers. The old lady can stir around, raise a few chickens and turnip greens, milk the range cow and feed you on short rations. It will be cheaper to do nothing than to produce cotton at a positive loss."

Now the above colloquy, in substance, actually occurred. Change the date to 1906-7, increase the cost of producing such a crop of cotton to eight cents a pound, or $600, and the market price to ten cents and you will get a profit of two cents a pound, or $150 on the fifteen bales. That would be better, but yet what a poor business after all. The net profit ought to be at least $300, or twice as great. The truth is, no farmer could live at such farming. He would be obliged to make something out of the other operations of the farm. And, in truth, that is just what many a farmer does. He makes very little, or nothing at all, on his cotton crop and "gets his living" from his other crops and industries—his corn and cows and chickens, etc.

But some one may insist that it will not cost him eight cents a pound to grow cotton, even at the rate of fifteen bales on fifty acres. He does not count the labor of his two sons during the preparation and heavy cultivation, nor that of his daughters (it may be) in picking the cotton. Such an objection is not worth considering farther than to say that the labor of a boy or girl at a time when they should be going to school is often the dearest labor that the poor man employs.

The remedy is better farming, a more intensive system, smaller and better fertilized and better cultivated areas. The big planter can afford to do poor farming, but the small farmer cannot. The big farmer may have no more mouths to feed than the small farmer. The former can live—after a fashion—on a smaller rate of profit. The small farmer must do better, or he must live hard and die poor.

There is not an acre of land in the cotton states that is worthy of cultivating at all that might not be brought up to a production of one bale to the acre in the course of a three or four years' rotation. Much of it will do even better. The same land that will yield a bale of cotton per acre would, if so planted, yield twenty to twenty-five bushels of corn, or forty to sixty bushels of oats, or ten to fifteen bushels of wheat.

It is all well enough to talk about raising the market price of cotton. Colonel Harvie Jordan and the cotton association and other co-operative organizations have done a good work along that line of effort, and it is to be devoutly hoped that they will pull together harmoniously along the same line in future. Let us all hold up their hands and back up their efforts. But something else needs to be done, and that something can be done by none but the farmer—the individual farmer. It is to lower the cost of making cotton and to make less of it. As a rule, in order to produce cotton at less cost, it will be necessary to plant a very much smaller area and give it better culture and better fertilization. INTENSIVE FARMING should be the motto; DIVERSIFIED FARMING should be the flag that flies it. There ought to be a wider gap between the cost and the market price. Let the individual farmer—every man for himself—pull down the cost, while by associated, co-operative effort the market price shall be kept at a just figure. Let the individual farmers "bear" the cost of the production; let all co-operate, by just and lawful means, to "bull" the market price to its fair and just level.—R. J. Redding in Atlanta Constitution.

Down With the House Fly.

Just as certainly as medical men and bacteriologists have fastened upon the mosquito sole responsibility for the propogation of malaria, events are shaping for similar conviction of the common house fly of being the broadcaster of germs which breed no less dreaded and noxious maladies.

It is a mistake to suppose that the fly is concerned in the spread of malaria or that the mosquito propagates the particular germs which are scattered by the fly. The mosquito carries the germs of yellow fever in its marvelous organism for a period of ten days before its bites inoculates a human with the fully developed microbe, and the process is identical when malaria infection is transferred, except that a slightly shorter period of time is required for hatching the malarial germ.

But the fly is a "direct connection pest. Investigations conducted during the past summer by physicians working under direction of the State Board of Health adduced abundant new evidence that the spread of the so-called slow fever, and of, perhaps, all the climatic fevers which occur in the lower half of Georgia and throughout the Gulf States generally, is the work of the common house fly. Dr. H. F. Harris, Secretary of the State Board of Health, goes to the extent of expressing the unqualified conviction that if every dwelling house in this section were screened throughout the summer seasons, fevers of the type mentioned would entirely disappear.

The house fly is the most tireless gad-about under the sun. From earliest dawn till long after nightfall he is crawling, flying everywhere, poking his inquisitive proboscis into every thing and leaving his endless trail on the thousand different objects. Into the hospital or sick room of the private home; into the stable or the filth of the street where the feet of horses, mules, dogs and men scatter all manner of uncleanness; to the scavenger heaps where lie the decaying bodies of dead animals—then into parlors, bed-rooms and dining-rooms of immaculate households, to mar shining mirrors, crowd enthusiastically over the contents of every dish on the dinner table or tumble to an untimely end in a cup of steaming coffee; to crawl upon our lips while we are yet asleep in the morning—in short, to sprinkle their germs, germs, germs wherever their wings flash and their devilish little legs scamper—go the millions of never resting house flies.

Down with the fly! Up with the door and window screen! If the fly must live and haunt the breeding places of filth and health-destroying microbes, let us at least shut him out of our homes and deny him the right to eat, sleep and drink with us nine months in the year.—Albany (Ga.) Herald.

Lanark, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Unexcelled hunting, boating and fishing. Oyster beds within easy access. An ideal place to spend part of the winter months. Lanark Inn, under its new management—Homelike, best service, modern in every respect, offers special inducements to hunting and fishing parties. Reached by the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway. Winter tourist rates now in effect. For hotel rates, etc., write Lanark Inn, Lanark, Fla. For schedules, etc., see your nearest ticket agent, or write

J. H. MCWILLIAMS G. P. A.,

For Sale Cheap.

An Iron Safe and two Show Cases—for sale cheap at

R. J. EVANS' Store.

Subscribe to The True Democrat.

Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railroad Co.

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE APRIL 20, 1906.

Mail and Passenger.	Passenger.	Freight and Passenger.		STATIONS	Mail and Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Freight and Passenger
No 1 Daily.	No. 5 Sunday only.	No. 3 Daily ex. Sunday.			No. 2 Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 6 Sunday only.	No. 12 Sunday only.	No 4 Daily ex. Sunday.
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
8 00	Lv 1 30	Lv 2 40		Live Oak	Ar 4 30	Ar 5 40	Ar 10 00	Ar 9 40
8 13	1 43	2 54			4 16	5 28	9 46	9 19
s 8 18	1 48	3 00		Rocky Sink	s 4 12	5 24	9 42	9 15
8 22	1 52	3 07		Starr	4 08	5 20	9 38	9 07
8 25	1 55	3 15		Mercer	4 05	5 17	9 35	9 03
s 8 34	2 04	3 30		Platt	3 56	5 08	9 26	8 50
Ar. 8 39	Ar 2 09	Ar. 3 40		Lancaster	Lv 3 48	Lv 5 00	Lv 9 16	Lv 8 40
Lv. 8 45	Lv 4 45	Lv. 4 10		Dowling Park	Ar 3 39	Ar 4 55	Ar 9 10	Ar 8 12
	Ar 4 49		4 15		3 33	Lv 4 50	9 05	8 06
8 50	Lv 4 50		4 17	Chancy	3 30	Ar 4 48		8 03
8 55			4 20	Bell	3 28		9 03	8 04
8 57	4 57	Ar. 4 25		Mayo Junction	3 25	4 43	Lv 9 00	Lv 8 00
s 9 00	s 5 00	Lv. 4 40		Day	3 19	s 4 40	Ar 8 55	Ar 7 41
9 06	5 06	4 46		Silo	3 15	4 34	8 49	7 35
9 10	5 10	4 52		Townsend	3 00	4 30	8 45	7 23
9 25	5 25	5 12		Smith	2 47	4 15	8 30	7 03
9 38	5 38	5 27		Penholloway	Lv 2 35	4 02	8 15	6 52
Ar 9 50	Ar 5 50	Ar. 5 40		Perry		Lv 3 50	Lv 8 00	Lv 6 40
Ar. 10 30	Ar 6 30	Ar 6 35		Hampton Springs	Lv 2 05	Lv 3 20	Lv 7 30	Lv 5 55

MAYO AND ALTON.

Frt. and Passenger.		Pas'nger.		STATIONS.	Frt. and Passenger.		Pas'nger.
No. 7 Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 9 Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 11 Sunday only.			No. 8 Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 10 Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 14 Sunday only.
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv 9 00	Lv 4 30	Lv 5 10		Dowling Park	Ar 8 07	Ar 3 30	Ar 6 54
9 10	4 40	5 22		Mayo Junction	7 55	3 20	6 43
9 22	4 52	5 34		Clark	7 47	3 10	6 33
9 30	5 00	5 44		Peterson	7 39	3 02	6 23
s 10 00	s 5 30	s 6 00		Mayo	s 7 30	s 2 40	s 5 11
Ar 10 10	Ar 5 35	Ar 6 05		Alton	Lv 7 00	Lv 2 30	Lv 5 00

s Regular stop.

For information as to connections with other lines, 'phone or call on General Passenger Agent. 'phone 147 Lewis Building, Live Oak.

THOMAS DOWLING, President. R. P. HOWELL, General Passenger Agent.